

overtaxation is to be accepted as payment in advance of the imperial contribution under the new regime.

British troops are to be withdrawn from Ireland within a specified period, their places to be taken by Irish regiments recruited and officered by Irishmen as a home defense army, which, by contract, the British Government may be lent for imperial purposes.

There are other obvious conditions of agreement, such as the withdrawal of the British forces from the old base and the withdrawal of imported auxiliaries, and the Black and Tans.

CRAIG NOT FACTOR, SAYS DE VALERA

LONDON, July 16. (Associated Press.)—The headquarters of Mr. De Valera last night issued a statement to the Associated Press by one in a position to get an authoritative view of the situation as seen by the Irish delegates. It reads:

"The present discussions are designed to find, if possible, suitable ground for holding a useful conference—one that might legitimately be termed a peace conference.

"As far as the Daily Express's representatives are concerned, what Sir James Craig says to Premier Lloyd George is of no moment. Mr. De Valera invited representatives of the London press to meet with him in Dublin. Sir James failed to appear, although he previously had talked with the President. The Southern Irishists did appear and expressed their views.

"Mr. De Valera considers the party of Sir James Craig thus to be represented, because the Southern Nationalists consider themselves to be the Northern Unionists of the same clan and the same policy.

"By his failure to appear, Mr. De Valera considers Sir James forfeited whatever right he might have claimed to being an element in the situation as between England and Ireland; in other words, it is with Mr. De Valera's assistance that we will deal. Only Sir James in Mr. De Valera's mind, continue to be a factor."

OFFICIALS LEAD NEW RENT STRIKE IN NEW JERSEY CITY

(Continued from First Page.)

A certain specified and limited time, an increase in rent, under a penalty of having their apartment leased to somebody else at the rent the landlord would like to get. This type of action does not fall into consideration a low tax rate, a low valuation, a self return on his investment, or the fact that you are being reduced in wages, or that you are being reduced in the price of your goods. It is a class of property tenanted by people who have a recalled pride—a justifiable pride in their own people—wanting to live in a decent and comfortable home.

"If you want to, before you leave here tonight, to please me your unqualified support I pledge you my support and I want to see you all united in your support and cooperation of every City Commissioner of Jersey City with all of the influence at his command."

"What lady wishes to report a landlord's name and number?" asked the Director, after the applause had subsided.

Immediately there was an orderly line from the various aisles right up to the platform and in turn, for three-quarters of an hour, the Director presided over a series of complaints he could while several of his assistants looked after others.

At this juncture O. H. Hewitt of 258 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, stood up and asked the audience for permission to interrupt the proceedings for a minute or two.

"I am the people are gradually being driven after the manner of the 'Cotton' men," he said, "and I think it is proper before the crowd thus down for us to show some appreciation of the Director of Revenue and Finance, who is giving his time and effort and insurance for our protection in what is perhaps the most unjust, most unimportant and most un-American attempt on the part of the State to increase our rents. We should rise and pledge to him our full and hearty cooperation."

This was the signal for the tremendous outburst already referred to.

"You stick by me and I'll stick by you," said the Commissioner after the applause had subsided. "You take care of yourself and don't worry about me. If I can organize these big apartment houses and make them pay to the rent, you can do it."

With your help, I will be satisfied that I have accomplished something in this second rent strike."

TOLLEY DRAGS AUTO BUS.

Collision Destroys Front Control of One-Man Car.

A one-man trolley car and a jitney crashed together yesterday afternoon in the Hudson Avenue, near Cliff Street, Paterson, N. J. The collision caused the front control of the trolley car to be crushed and the car to be thrown into the air.

The trolley car was driven by a man named Tolley. The jitney was driven by a man named Smith. The collision occurred at the intersection of Hudson Avenue and Cliff Street.

The trolley car was damaged beyond repair. The jitney was also damaged. The driver of the trolley car was injured. The driver of the jitney was not injured.

The accident occurred at about 4:30 p.m. The trolley car was traveling south on Hudson Avenue. The jitney was traveling north on Hudson Avenue.

The trolley car was traveling at about 10 m.p.h. The jitney was traveling at about 15 m.p.h. The collision occurred at the intersection of Hudson Avenue and Cliff Street.

The trolley car was damaged beyond repair. The jitney was also damaged. The driver of the trolley car was injured. The driver of the jitney was not injured.

BONUS BILL DEAD, JAPAN'S ATTITUDE MAKES NO CHANGE IN WASHINGTON

Kenyon Amendment Ordering It Reported Back in January Is Badly Beaten.

DISORDER IN SENATE.

Reed and McCumber Near to Blows—Watson of Georgia Raises a Row.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Whether the Soldiers' Bonus bill is dead or has been merely laid away to rest for a few months is the question that is today puzzling those who are most interested in the measure. Among the Senators many are found who believe that the bill will never be revived.

Before the final vote for recommitment which resulted in 47 affirmative votes to 29 in the negative a test of the sentiment came when the Kenyon amendment to bring in the bill not later than the first Monday in 1922 was beaten by 59 to 7.

Pending the final disposition of the bill there were several tense moments including one when Reed of Missouri and McCumber of North Dakota indulged in bitter personalities.

This was only one of several lively incidents of the two hours of wrangling. Senator Watson of Georgia helped on the general disturbance by shouting several times to Senator McCumber, "Sit down."

And talking of the "cowardice" with which the soldiers had been treated by the Senate, while the galleries applauded.

To add to the din with several Senators sometimes clamoring for recognition, a thunderstorm came up and the rain poured heavily on the glass roof of the Senate chamber.

The bill, which was introduced by Reed of Missouri, was amended by McCumber of North Dakota, and by Watson of Georgia. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on July 14, 1921.

DWARF TRIED TO HUG ONE GIRL TOO MANY

Temperature and Temperament Send Diminutive Man on Embarrassing Rampage.

If he sticks to his story Louis Camaraderie, forty-six years old, a dwarf, will declare in court today that it was his affectionate disposition, stimulated by the cool spell, that caused him to "hug every girl he met in Broadway near Bleecker Street." He is a tailor at No. 674 Broadway.

He had to stand on a chair at the preliminary arraignment in Essex Market Court. He is alleged to have hugged five girls, one having to go to St. Vincent's Hospital from hysteria. The Hesse Baron, seventeen, No. 21 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, came along. She said he jumped up and threw his arms around her neck, swimming with his feet off the ground. She beat him with her umbrella. He ran, she pursued, a crowd corralled him.

As the matter is now regarded, there is no objection felt to official circles to enlightening Tokyo further as to the topics to be discussed, but what Japan will probably get will be a courteous declaration that the United States, as the inviting Nation, could not assume to make the agenda for the conference. It can only offer the general subjects. It being the function of the conference itself to decide what it wants to discuss.

Inferentially Japan may understand from this that it is not regarded as within the privilege of an invited nation to set the programme in advance any more than the inviting nation can.

Though there is no official declaration to this effect, it is probable that, in the event of Japan's not sending a full acceptance, to count her willingness to participate in a conference for the reduction of armament as sufficient to call the conference. It rests with Japan to determine whether she will go beyond the disarmament question when the delegates are gathered, and the daily programme is considered. So it seems the formal invitations will issue as soon as the various nations indicate what date would best suit.

President Harding would like to see Armistice Day chosen for sentimental reasons, ostensibly at least. That it will come about the time the special session of Congress will adjourn and that therefore the conference will proceed unimpeded by Senate discussions for a few weeks has probably been also considered. This would enable the conference to get well started, and perhaps to get some of the most irritating conditions answered before the regular session brings Congress back to Washington.

The possibility that Japan might refuse to come into the conference unless the issues were clearly defined is not entertained by any officials here. "No nation would care to put itself in the position of declining to join in an effort to settle matters of such importance to the world's peace," said one important official.

What he meant was that any nation refusing to come into court would stand before the world as confessing that it had no case. If she did this Japan would, according to the reasoning of Washington, isolate herself from the rest of the world, and she, of all nations, is least desirous of isolation.

They figure she would come in, tentatively at first, feeling her way from one question to another, until she is satisfied that it is best to open her eyes to the situation.

Though the State Department is silent on the subject, there is a reason to believe that our Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, Mr. Gurnea, has been making inquiries as to this country's view of the inadvisability of America's attempting to detail the subjects for discussion in the conference.

It is pointed out that there is an incompatibility between Japan's desire for more information and our position.

TOKIO SEES DANGER OF BEING ISOLATED AT COUNCIL TABLES

Reservations on Far East Question Made Until Scope of Disarmament Call Is Known.

TOKIO, July 16. (Associated Press.)—Japan's answer to President Harding's proposal for a conference on limitation of armaments, which has been forwarded to Washington, while accepting the suggestion for an armament conference, says the Jiji Shimpo, makes reservations concerning general Far Eastern concerns until more has been learned as to the scope and nature of the questions to be considered.

Former Premier Okuma has issued a statement praising the courage of President Harding in "inaugurating an historical move which is certain to be greatly beneficial to the Japanese people."

In an article which seems to reflect the representative view, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun declares that so long as the powers practice racial discrimination against Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, while demanding the enforcement of equal privileges and equal opportunities in the Far East, Japan should carefully consider before joining in such a conference.

Japan must regard as a menace, says the Nichi Nichi, America's gradual concentration of warships in the Pacific, while the increasing of the American fortifications in the Pacific, including those at Guam, near the coast of Japan, argues the newspaper, shows that an agreement must be reached for the cessation of the American fortifications in the Pacific Coast and at the naval bases in Hawaii and Manila.

Paragraph 3 says: "Never give a tenant, big or little, possession until after he has signed a lease and paid three months' rent in advance. Do not accept monthly tenants. The lease should be dated and the term begun three days before the tenant moves in. Make the first month's installment of rent payable three days before possession, the second month's ten days before possession, the third month's one day before possession. In dictating better have a witness present and have the two parties sign the lease, and the circumstances under which a lease was signed. Get a deposit as security whenever you can."

Paragraph 4 tells in much detail how to serve old tenants with the association's monthly tenancy notices. It goes on: "Make the rent in the notice the same amount as the tenant has been paying, never higher. Never raise the rent more than 10 per cent. Give the tenant at least 30 days before the end of the month that his rent will be \$— for the next month. Never try to have a lease signed with a monthly tenant until after you have served him with the notice."

Paragraph 5 tells how to use the association's rent receipts. "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly installments of rent successively at the same rate, he has the legal right to the reasonable reduction of the rent."

Paragraph 6 says: "The United States believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on values. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United States to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

Paragraph 7 says: "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly installments of rent successively at the same rate, he has the legal right to the reasonable reduction of the rent."

Paragraph 8 says: "The United States believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on values. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United States to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

Paragraph 9 says: "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly installments of rent successively at the same rate, he has the legal right to the reasonable reduction of the rent."

Paragraph 10 says: "The United States believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on values. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United States to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

Paragraph 11 says: "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly installments of rent successively at the same rate, he has the legal right to the reasonable reduction of the rent."

Paragraph 12 says: "The United States believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on values. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United States to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

Paragraph 13 says: "After a tenant, whether old or new, has paid three monthly installments of rent successively at the same rate, he has the legal right to the reasonable reduction of the rent."

Paragraph 14 says: "The United States believes that the landlord is entitled to 15 per cent. net income on values. Owners receiving less may arrange with the United States to obtain this net income by court proceedings or otherwise."

LIGHTNING PLAYS STRANGE PRANKS IN FREAK STORM

Bolts Strike Many Points, Rains Flood Several Areas, Crops Are Damaged.

Moderate temperature was the weather forecaster's guess for today as continued relief from the heat wave which was smashed yesterday by thunderstorms that made much noise, jagged smokestacks, flitted about power wires and created a lot of excitement but did little damage. The rainfall was more than one inch in New York and the temperature fell ten degrees.

Electrical storms were quite general in this section and fresh in localities, deluging some places and drenching others. In spots crops suffered greatly. It was the same story from New England, Long Island, New Jersey and as far south as Washington.

Jersey City reported an odd incident in which George Koch, station master at the Public Service Railway's car house, had an electric surge. A bolt went through the window at his desk and burned his hair.

A bolt hit the ninety-foot chimney of the Long Island Lighting plant at Babylon, L. I., and ripped off the bricks on one side from top to bottom, leaving it a menace to trains.

Another bolt set fire to the roof of the Tidewater Oil Company at the Constable Hook plant, Bayonne. The tank contained 25,000 barrels of crude oil.

Flames from the burning tank shot 100 feet in the air, and a dense cloud of smoke shrouded Bayonne and its vicinity. The heat from the burning tank was so terrific that the firemen were forced to work in relays. No one was injured, but the oil was still burning to-day. Officials of the Tidewater Company estimated the loss at \$100,000, perhaps more.

An unidentified woman, about fifty, died in Bellevue Hospital last evening from injuries received when she was run down by an automobile while crossing the street at 43d Street and Lexington Avenue during the storm.

The service station of the Department of Plant and Structures at the City Hall, 100 Broadway, was flooded by water from the street. The water was so deep that it was necessary to wade through it to get to the building.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

Surf Avenue was closed for several hours. Sewers backed up as far as West Eighth Street. Because of this service on the Sea Beach, Sheepshead Bay trolley line was tied up for several hours.

There was a fine display of fireworks when lightning set fire to a feed wire supplying the Hudson Paper Box Co. building, No. 191 and 193 Washington Street, Jersey City. The fifty women and girls and several men rushed to the street. Nobody was hurt.

Lightning struck the 90-foot chimney at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and tore about a dozen bricks off the top. A few minutes later it struck and cut off the right wing of the building. A flag pole on the roof of the Eagle Hotel, Henderson's Walk near Surf Avenue, was blown down by the wind.

KABER JURY, STILL OUT, GIVES NO SIGN AS TO A VERDICT

Attorneys for Accused Cleveland Woman Rest Case Solely on Question of Sanity.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber, on trial for the murder of her husband, Daniel F. Kaber, has given no word since it was locked last night with instructions to return a verdict by 10 o'clock this morning.

It was 5:30 o'clock yesterday noon when Judge Maurice Bernon finished his charge, which he said there should be no conviction of Mrs. Kaber if she were found to be mentally irresponsible at the time of the murder. The burden of proof that she was insane, however, was upon the defense, he declared. As the Judge announced that the case was then in the jurors' hands, the accused woman fainted and she was carried from the court room in her chair.

Insanity was the sole defense, no testimony being offered to rebut the State's charge that Mrs. Kaber planned the murder of her husband and hired assassins to kill him, thus virtually admitting the murder charge.

The jury was given a choice of six possible decisions. They are: Murder in the first degree, carrying the death penalty; first degree murder, with a recommendation for mercy, carrying life imprisonment with no hope of parole; second degree murder, with a recommendation for mercy, carrying a term of years; manslaughter, carrying a term of years; involuntary manslaughter, carrying a term of years; and a verdict of not guilty, which will result in a full acquittal.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened the State's argument after the close of the testimony with a plea for "extreme penalty—death in the chair." He also asserted that Mrs. Kaber had the two assassins to her husband's room for daughter Marian McArdle, also under indictment, played "Nearer My God to Thee" to cover any noise.

Prosecutor Stanton opened